# INTOXICATED DRIVING PROGRAM
# 2003 STATISTICAL SUMMARY REPORT

Reported by:


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Division of Addiction Services
New Jersey Department of Human Services

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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**BACKGROUND**

The Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs) switched to a revised screening questionnaire (the Intoxicated Driving Program Questionnaire) to evaluate their clients on March 1, 2001. The questionnaire consists of three sections: 1) demographics; 2) a drug screen for lifetime, past year and past 30-day substance use and questions derived from the DSM-IV regarding alcohol and other drug dependence and abuse; 3) the RIASI, a DUI offender screening instrument used by the State of New York's Special Traffic Options Program (STOP-DWI). The RIASI asks questions regarding family history, classic symptoms of alcohol abuse and dependence, interpersonal competence, alcohol expectancies, aggression/hostility, impulsivity/risk taking, psychological factors, and childhood risk factors. Section three also includes questions regarding prior experience with treatment or self help groups, substance use frequency, binge drinking and personal perception of a problem. The score derived from this self-administered questionnaire is one of nine criteria used by the IDRCs to refer clients to treatment or self help.

From January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2003 the State of New Jersey's Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP) collected data on 18,447 DUI offenders who attended the 21 county and three regional facilities. The county (12-hour) IDRCs primarily detain, educate and screen offenders sentenced as first DUI offenders, although many of these may have more than one lifetime DUI offense, and some may be lifetime multiple DUI offenders. The Regional (48-hour) IDRCs primarily detain offenders sentenced as second offenders, although many of these may be multiple lifetime DUI offenders. The following statistical report presents characteristics of IDRC clients who completed the evaluation and education portions of the IDRC program.

In this report, we compare substance use characteristics of IDP clients to those of the New Jersey population as a whole. New Jersey relevant data were obtained from the 2000 US Census, US Census Bureau prepared by the New Jersey State Data Center, New Jersey Department of Labor. Other demographic information unavailable from the Census was from the 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report submitted by the New Jersey Division of Addiction Services to the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services. This report was based upon a telephone household survey of the adult population in New Jersey conducted from November 11, 1998 to January 21, 1999.

## GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS

- The majority of IDP clients were non-Hispanic white (73%), followed by Hispanic (15%) and non-Hispanic black (7%).
- Most were in their thirties, with the average age of 36 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 87, with peaks at 22 and 39 years of age.
- 43% have only a high school education and another 43% have completed some college or higher.
- 32% have an income of $50,000 or over, while 34% have an income under $25,000.

The most significant differences between IDP clients and the general population of New Jersey were:
- IDP clients were male (80% vs. 49% of NJ Population-2000 Census).
- IDP clients were single (49% vs. 25% of NJ Household Survey respondents).
- IDP clients worked full-time (68% vs. 56% of NJ Household Survey respondents).

| | IDP Clients | | NJ Population* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Gender[a] | | | | |
| Male | 14,785 | 80.4 | 4,082,813 | 49 |
| Female | 3597 | 19.6 | 4,331,537 | 51 |
| Age[a] | | | | |
| <21 (15-20) | 1581 | 8.6 | 621,986 | 28 |
| 21-24 | 2671 | 14.5 | 383,309 | 5 |
| 25-34 | 4753 | 25.9 | 1,189,040 | 14 |
| 35-49 | 6852 | 37.3 | 2,046,463 | 24 |
| 50 and Over | 2510 | 13.7 | 2,414,661 | 29 |
| Race/Ethnicity[a] | | | | |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 13129 | 72.7 | 5,557,209 | 66 |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 1305 | 7.2 | 1,096,171 | 13 |
| Hispanic | 2767 | 15.3 | 1,117,191 | 13 |
| Other | 865 | 4.8 | 643,779 | 8 |
| Education[b] | | | | |
| Less than High School | 2455 | 14.2 | 427 | 10 |
| High School Graduate | 7515 | 43.4 | 1,322 | 31 |
| Some College | 4015 | 23.2 | 1,067 | 25 |
| College Graduate or Higher | 3344 | 19.3 | 1,450 | 34 |
| Marital Status[b] | | | | |
| Single | 8802 | 48.8 | 1,084 | 25 |
| Married | 4789 | 26.5 | 2,466 | 58 |
| Divorced/Separated/Other | 4459 | 24.7 | 725 | 17 |
| Household Income[b] | | | | |
| Under $24,999 | 6219 | 33.7 | 768 | 18 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 2579 | 14.0 | 384 | 9 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 3019 | 16.4 | 640 | 15 |
| Over $50,000 | 5821 | 31.5 | 1,877 | 44 |
| Refused | 809 | 4.4 | 597 | 14 |
| Employment Status[b] | | | | |
| Full-Time | 12,296 | 68.4 | 2,389 | 56 |
| Part-Time | 1807 | 10.1 | 384 | 9 |
| Unemployed/Other | 3872 | 21.5 | 1,493 | 35 |

*Population data from:
[a] US Bureau of the Census (2001) Census 2000 Summary File 1, prepared by New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research (www.state.nj.us/labor/lra).
[b] Murray, et al., (2000) The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey, a report for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services.

**Age Distribution of 2003 IDRC Clients**
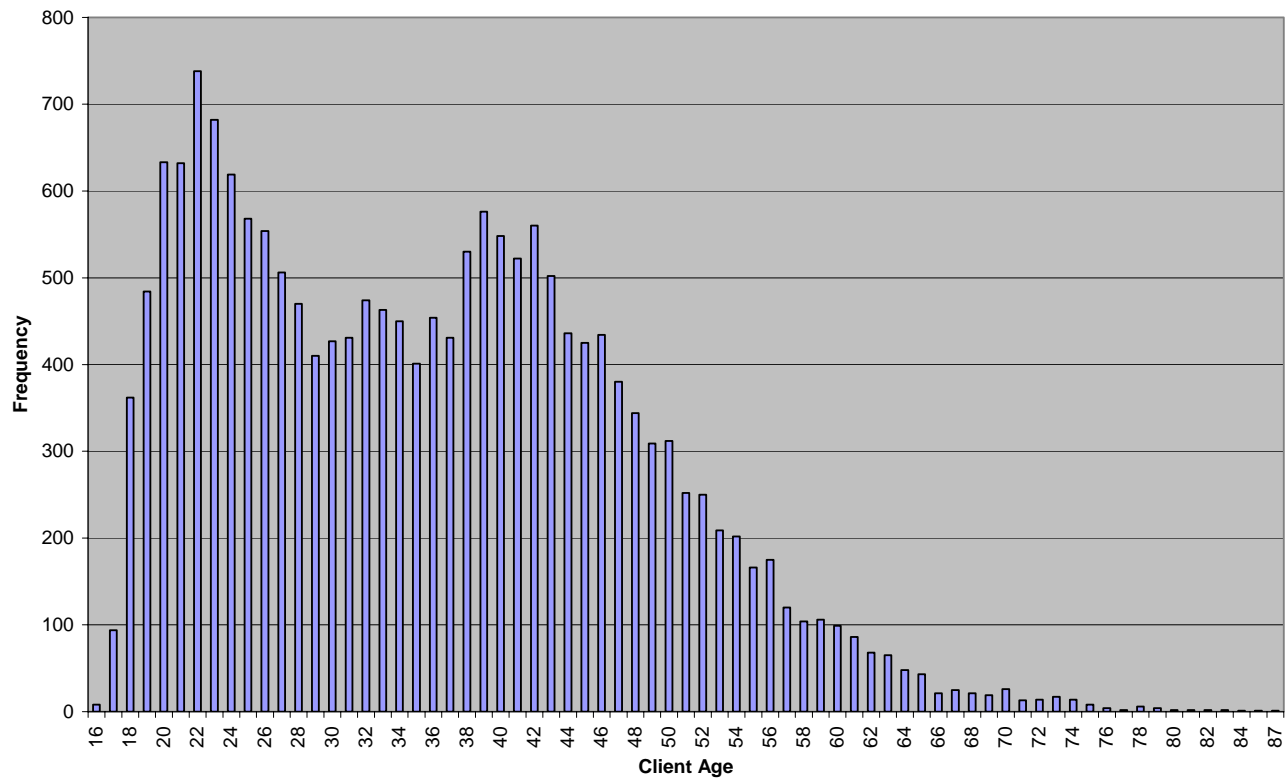
**Race/Ethnicity of 2003 IDRC Clients**
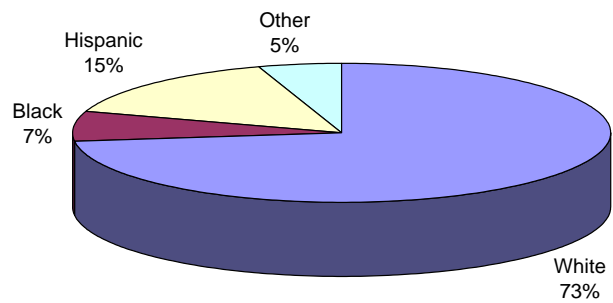
## ALCOHOL USE

- Compared to NJ Household Survey respondents, a higher proportion of IDP clients used alcohol in their lifetimes (97% vs. 91%) and in the past 12 months (88% vs. 75%).
- IDP clients were more likely than NJ householders to use alcohol once a week or more (40% vs. 33%).

**Alcohol Use by IDP Clients Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey**

| | IDP | HHS |
|---|---|---|
| Lifetime Use (IDP n=18,097) | 97% | 91% |
| Past Year (IDP n=17,377) | 88% | 75% |
| Past 30-Day Use (IDP n=16,550) | 47% | 59% |

**Frequency of Alcohol Use by IDP Clients Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey (IDP n=17,733)**

| Frequency of Alcohol Use | IDP | HHS |
|---|---|---|
| Weekly | 40% | 33% |
| 1-3 Days/Month | 21% | 24% |
| Less than 1/Month | 38% | 41% |
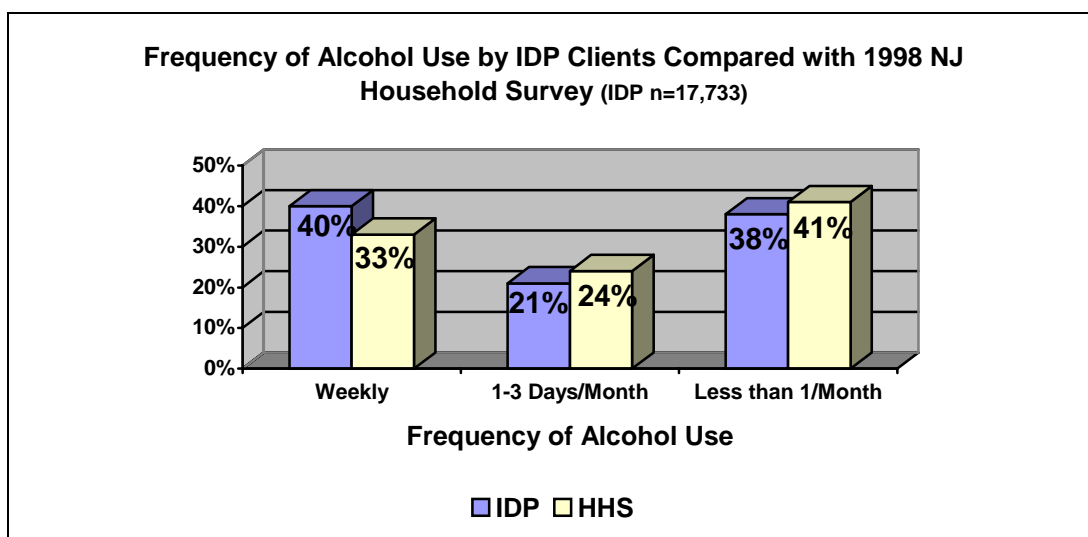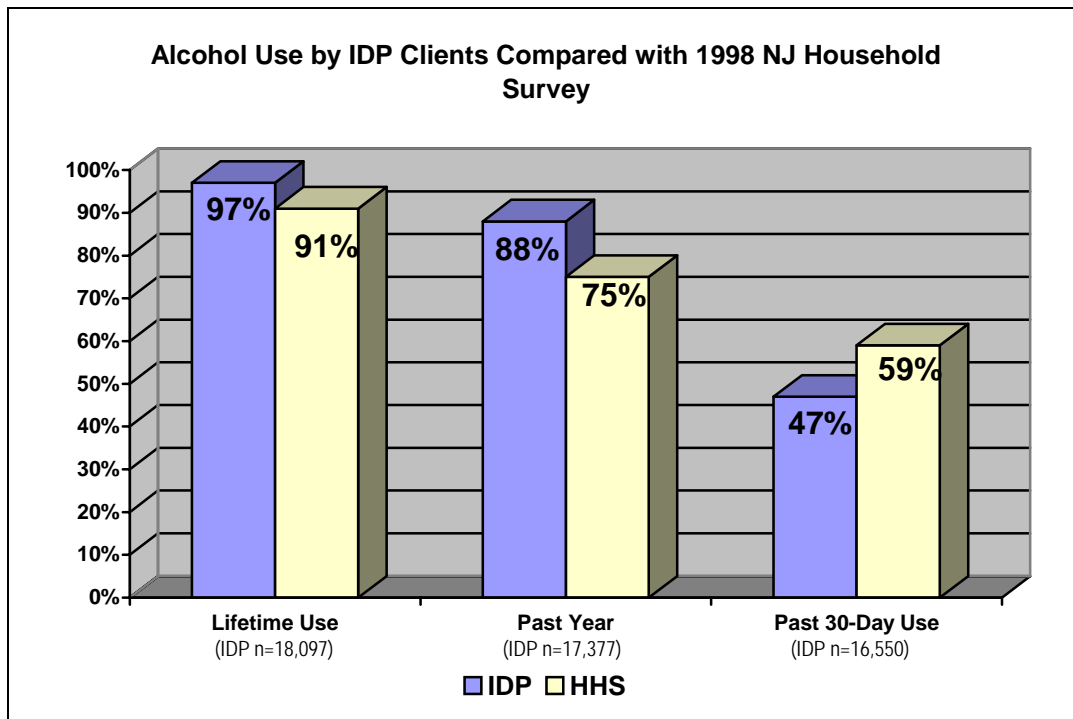
## Quantity of Alcohol Consumption

- IDP clients reported usually consuming more drinks in one sitting than NJ householders.
- 41% of IDP clients vs. 17% of NJ householders usually drank 3-4 drinks at one time.
- 27% of IDP clients vs. 9% of NJ Household Survey respondents stated they usually have 5 or more drinks when consuming alcohol.
- In the past year, 61% of IDP clients vs. 30% of NJ householders reported drinking 5 or more drinks at one sitting.

**Number of Drinks Usually Consumed by IDP Clients Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey (IDP n=17,967)**

IDP: 1-2 Drinks 32%, 3-4 Drinks 41%, 5 or More 27%
HHS: 1-2 Drinks 72%, 3-4 Drinks 17%, 5 or More 9%

Number of Drinks

IDP  HHS

**Percentage of IDP Clients Who Report Drinking 5 or More Drinks at One Sitting Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey Respondents (n=17,961)**

5 or More Drinks — IDP 61%, HHS 30%

IDP  HHS
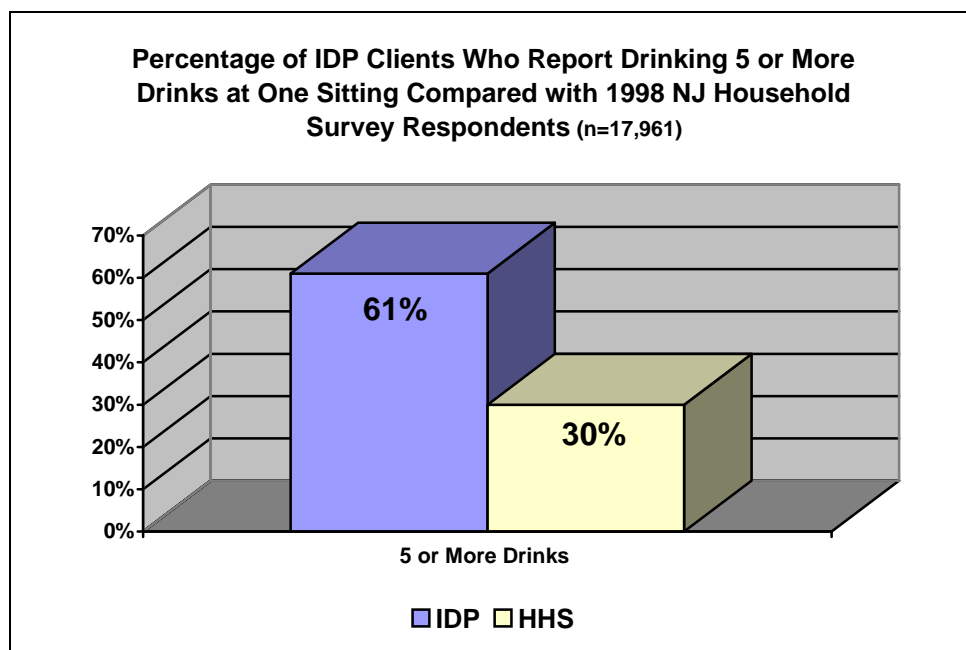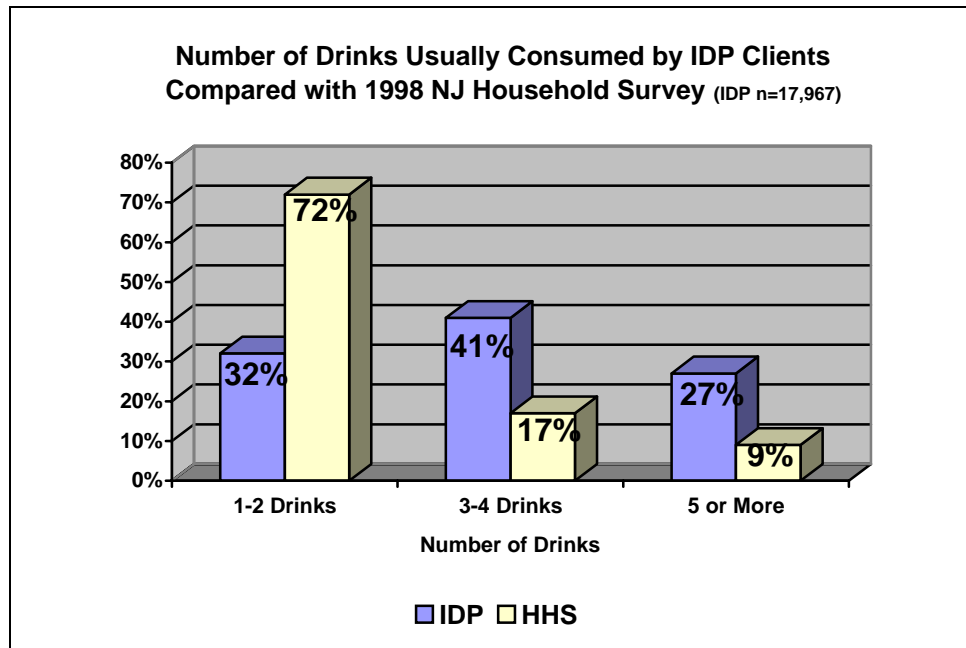
## Place of Alcohol Consumption

- 17% of IDP clients reported usually drinking alcohol at 2 or more places at times when they drink.
- With respect to the type of places where IDP clients drink, 30% reported usually drinking at home and 25% reported usually drinking at a bar, club or lounge.
- The remainder reported drinking at places that usually require driving, such as a restaurant, sporting event, bar/club/lounge, or friend/relative's home. This does not take into account drinking at weddings, holiday parties or other "Special Occasions" since there was a possibility of a party at one's own home.

**Usual Number of Places IDP Clients Frequent to Drink**
**(n=18,085)**

| Number of Places | Percentage |
|---|---|
| 1 Place | 83% |
| 2 Places | 14% |
| 3 or More Places | 3% |

**Usual Places IDP Clients Drink**
**(n=17,367)**

- In Car or On Job <1%
- At Home 30%
- Friend/Relative's Home 14%
- With Meal at Restaurant 13%
- Bar/Club/Lounge 25%
- Sporting Event 1%
- Special Occasion 17%
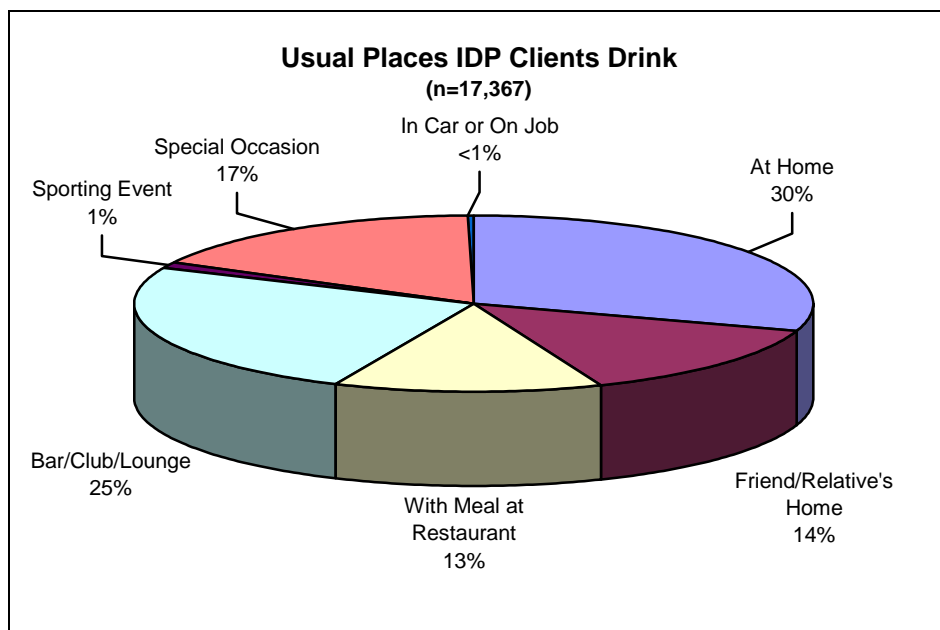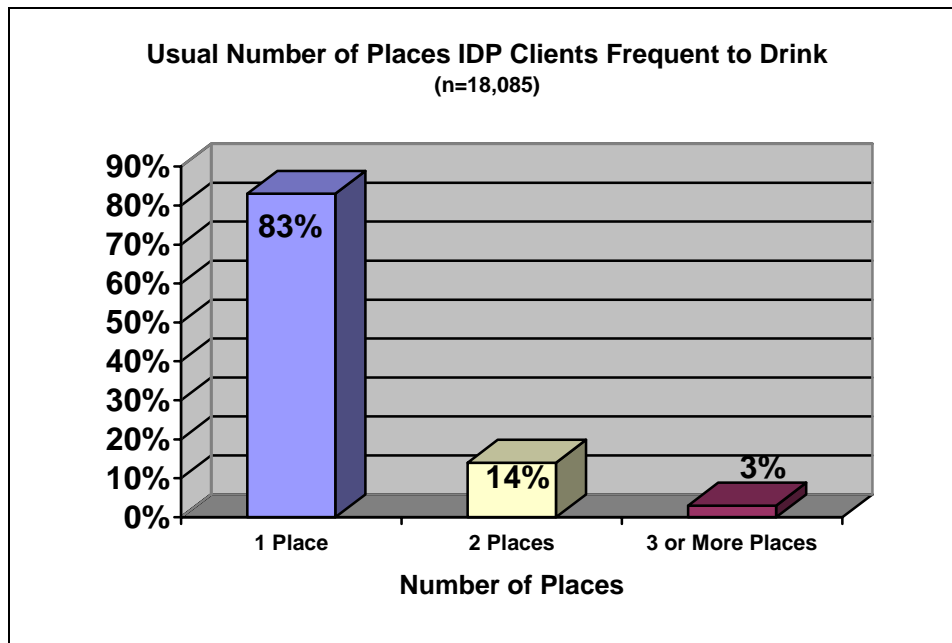
**Lifetime Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Offenses**

- Most of the IDP clients had only one lifetime alcohol-related offense on their motor vehicle records (70%), 19% had two offenses, and more than 1 in 10 had three offenses.

**Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record**
**(n=18,182)**

**Three or More Offenses 11%**

**Two Offenses 19%**

**One Offense 70%**
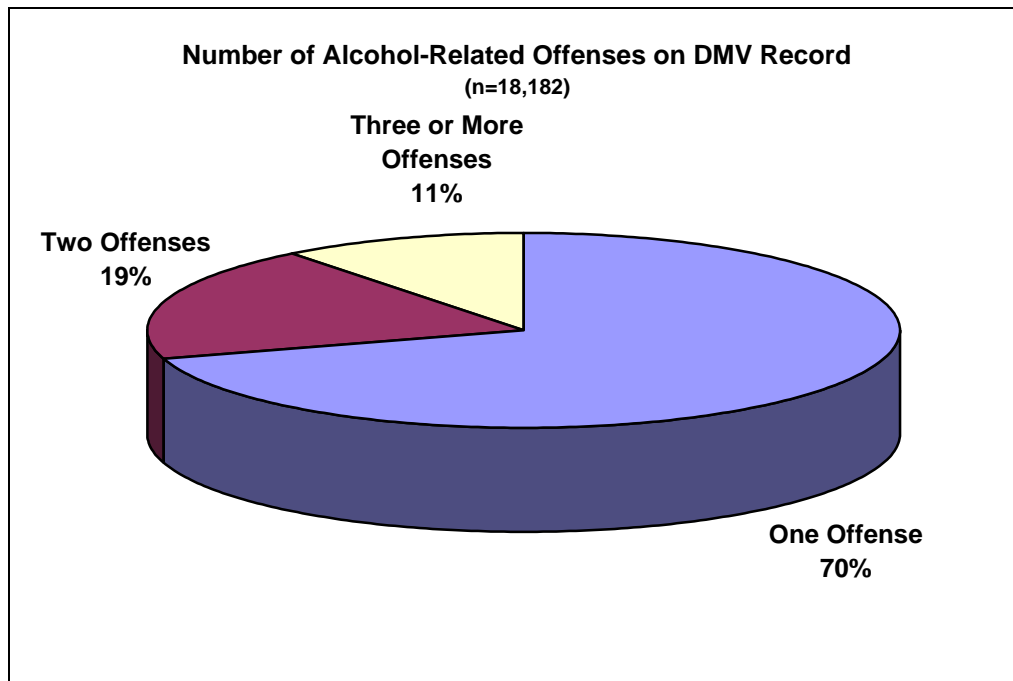
## ILLICIT DRUG USE

- Prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and heroin by IDP clients was more than double the levels reported by NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 54% of IDP clients reported lifetime marijuana use compared with 25% for adult NJ Household Survey respondents.
- 19% of IDP clients reported lifetime cocaine use compared to 7% for NJ Household Survey respondents.
- Female clients had consistently higher reported lifetime marijuana, cocaine, heroin and analgesic use than their male counterparts.

**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by IDP Clients Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey**

| Drug Type | IDP | HHS |
|---|---|---|
| Marijuana (IDP n=18,118) | 54% | 25% |
| Cocaine (IDP n=18,094) | 19% | 7% |
| Heroin (IDP n=18,081) | 3% | 1% |
| Analgesics (IDP n=18,058) | 31% | 3% |

**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by IDP Clients, by Gender**

| Drug Type | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|
| Marijuana (n=18,053) | 53% | 57% |
| Cocaine (n=18,029) | 19% | 23% |
| Heroin (n=18,016) | 3% | 4% |
| Analgesics (n=17,994) | 29% | 37% |

## Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Illicit Drug Users

- The proportion of white IDP clients with reported lifetime use of marijuana, cocaine and analgesics was greater than that of any other race/ethnicity category whereas Hispanic clients reported the lowest proportion of lifetime drug use.
- Younger clients (20 year-olds and younger) seem to have higher lifetime prevalence of use for marijuana; however, lifetime cocaine use was the highest for the 36-49 year-olds.
- The prevalence of lifetime marijuana, cocaine and heroin use is higher between high school and some college-level education.
- Clients with more alcohol-related offenses had higher rates for lifetime drug use.

**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine, Heroin and Analgesic Use by Race/Ethnicity**

| Drug Type | White | Black | Hispanic | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana (n=17,838) | 61% | 54% | 28% | 34% |
| Cocaine (n=17,820) | 22% | 18% | 9% | 13% |
| Analgesics (n=17,785) | 33% | 30% | 22% | 25% |

**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Age**

| Drug Type | <20 | 21-35 | 36-49 | 50&Over |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marijuana (n=18,038) | 72% | 55% | 55% | 35% |
| Cocaine (n=18,014) | 16% | 17% | 26% | 12% |
| Analgesics (n=17,979) | 31% | 29% | 33% | 31% |
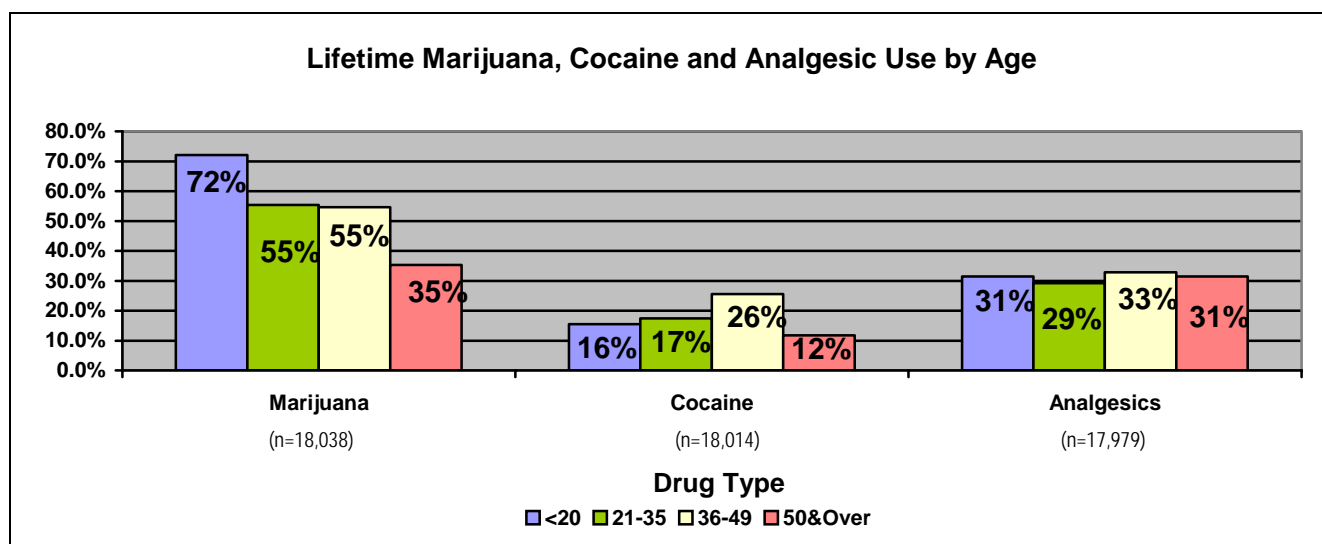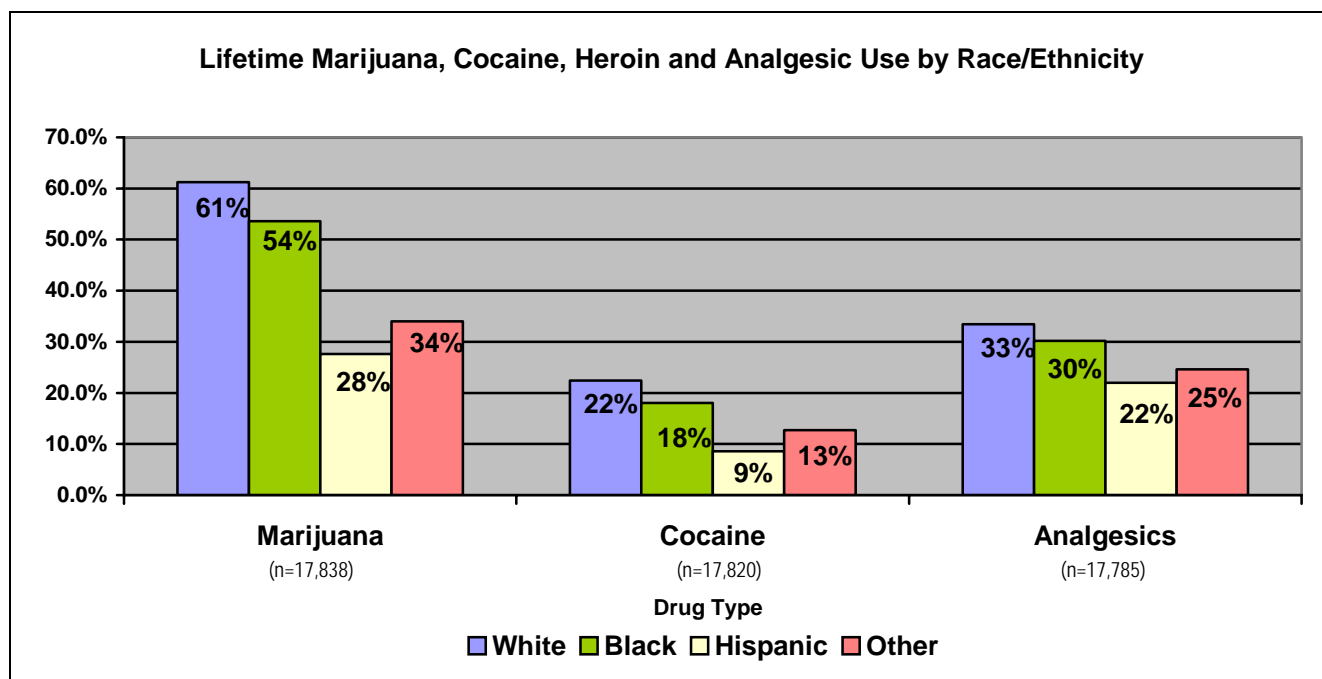
**Lifetime Marijuana, Cocaine and Analgesic Use by Education**

Marijuana (n=17,099): Less Than High School 44%, High School/Some College 58%, College or Higher 51%

Cocaine (n=17,083): Less Than High School 19%, High School/Some College 21%, College or Higher 16%

Analgesics (n=17,044): Less Than High School 29%, High School/Some College 33%, College or Higher 28%

Drug Categories

☐ Less Than High School  ☐ High School/Some College  ☐ College or Higher
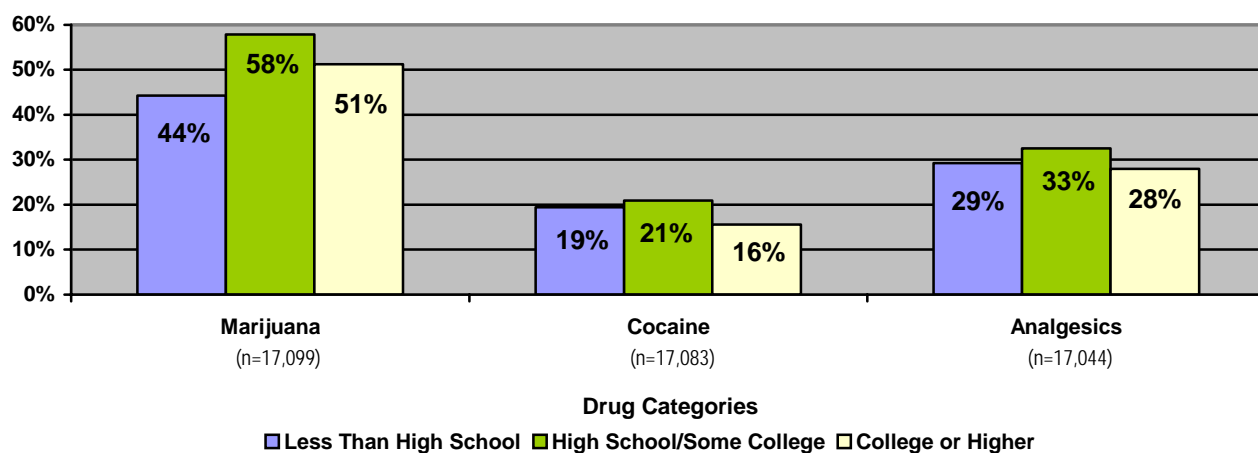
**Lifetime Offenses and Self-Reported Lifetime Drug Use**
**(n=18,182)**

1 Offense: 62%
2 Offenses: 67%
3 or More Offenses: 70%

Number of Offenses
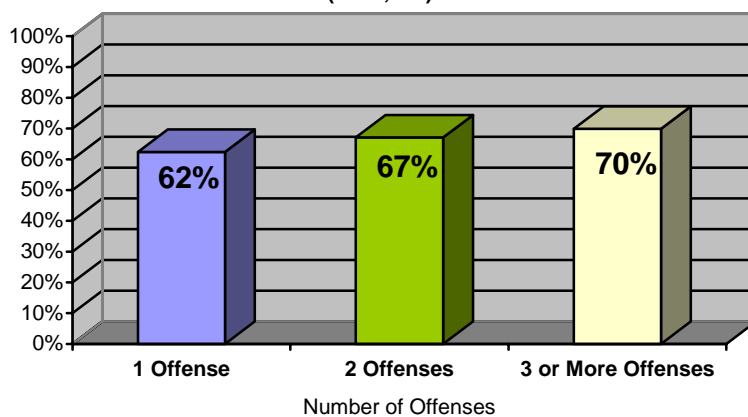
## CIGARETTE USE

- Almost three times as many IDP clients smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days as did New Jersey Household Survey respondents (59% vs. 20%).
- More female than male IDP clients reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days (68% vs. 57%).
- The percentage of clients who smoked cigarettes in the past 30-days is highest among the 17 year-old and younger clients.

**Past 30-Day Cigarette Use of IDP Clients Compared with 1998 NJ Household Survey (n=17,985)**

IDP: 59%
HHS: 20%

**Past 30-Day Cigarette Use of IDP Clients by Gender (n=17,920)**

Female: 68%
Male: 57%

**Past 30-Day Cigarette Use of IDP Clients by Age Group** (n=17,905)

| <18 | 18-20 | 21-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50 and Over |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| 74% | 70% | 67% | 59% | 58% | 48% |

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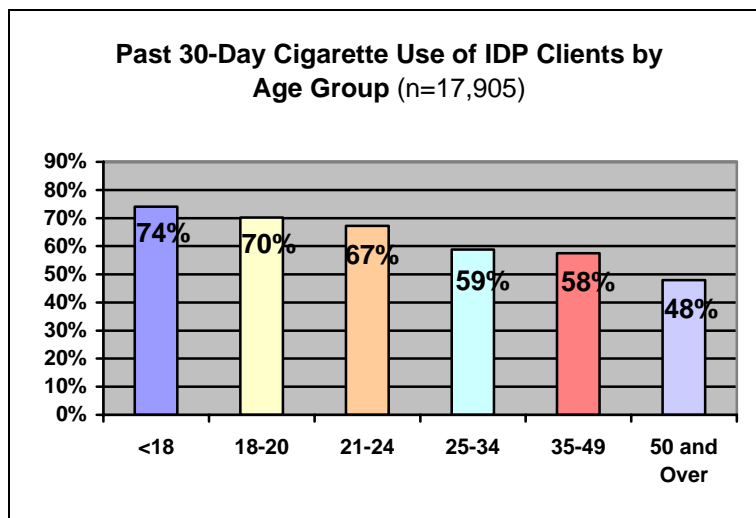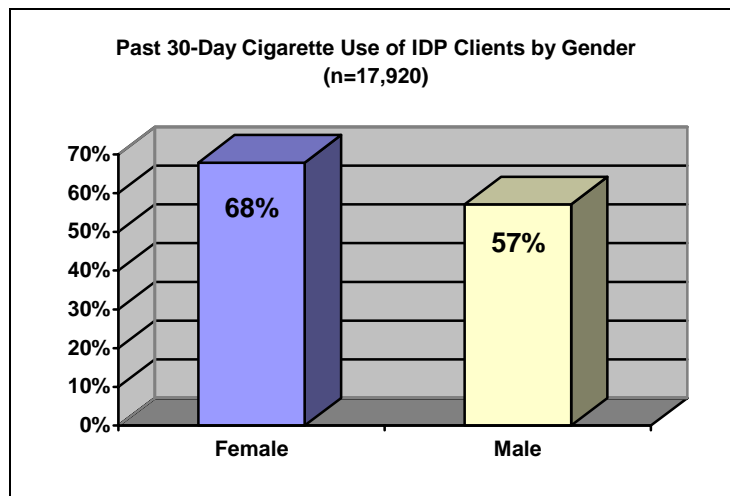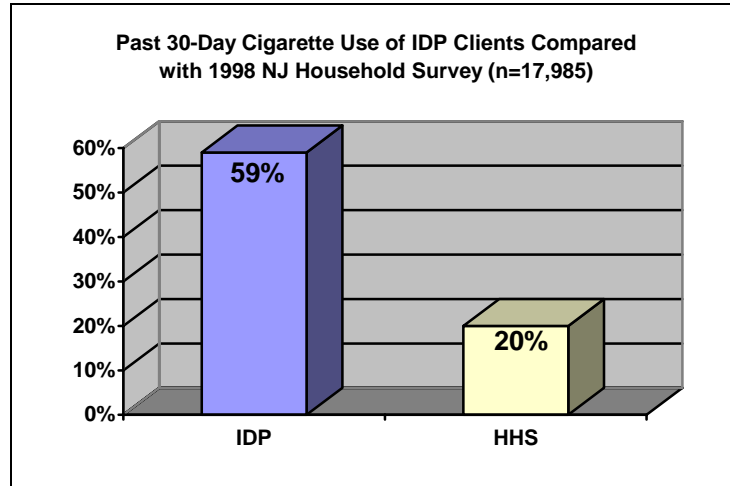
# RIASI SCREENING SCORES

The RIASI[1] section of the IDP Screening Questionnaire was borrowed from New York State's STOP DUI program. For an intoxicated driver population, New York uses a cutoff score of 9 or above to indicate that a client needs further evaluation by a treatment provider. Since New York residents are demographically similar to the population of New Jersey, the New Jersey IDP adopted the same cutoff screening score.

- The mean RIASI score was 9.7 and the scores ranged from 0-42. Almost half (51%) scored above the cutoff score of 9.
- A greater percentage of unemployed clients scored over the cutoff (58%) than those clients who were employed full-time (47%).
- There was a 14% difference between clients with three or more alcohol-related offenses on their motor vehicle record and those with one offense who scored over the cutoff (62% vs. 48%, respectively).
- 83% of those clients who showed alcohol dependence according to DSM-IV criteria and 94% of those meeting DSM-IV criteria for drug dependence scored above the RIASI cutoff.

**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Scores Above Cutoff Controlling for Clients' Age** (n=18,367)

| Age Categories | Percent |
|---|---|
| <18 | 68% |
| 18-20 | 62% |
| 21-24 | 54% |
| 25-34 | 49% |
| 35-49 | 48% |
| 50 and Over | 44% |

**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Scores Above Cutoff Controlling for Race/Ethnicity** (n=18,066)

| Race/Ethnicity | Percent |
|---|---|
| White | 49% |
| Black | 53% |
| Hispanic | 53% |
| Other | 49% |
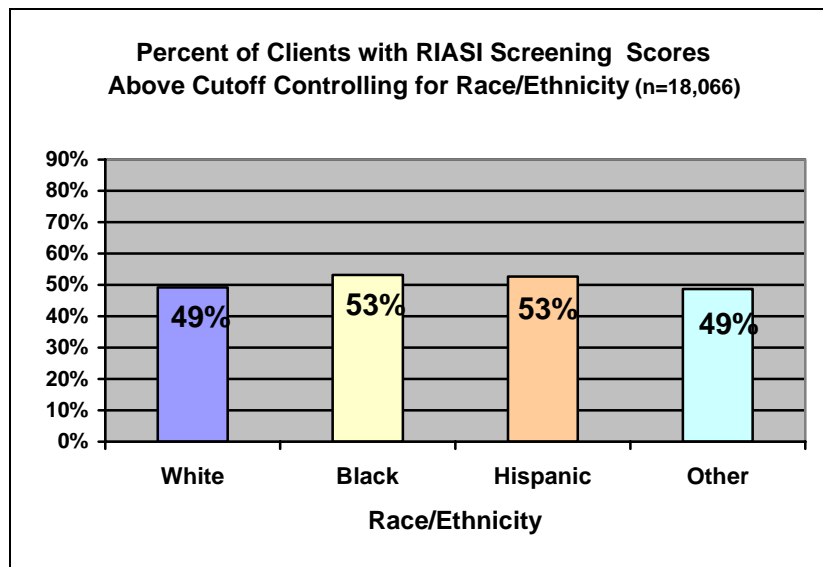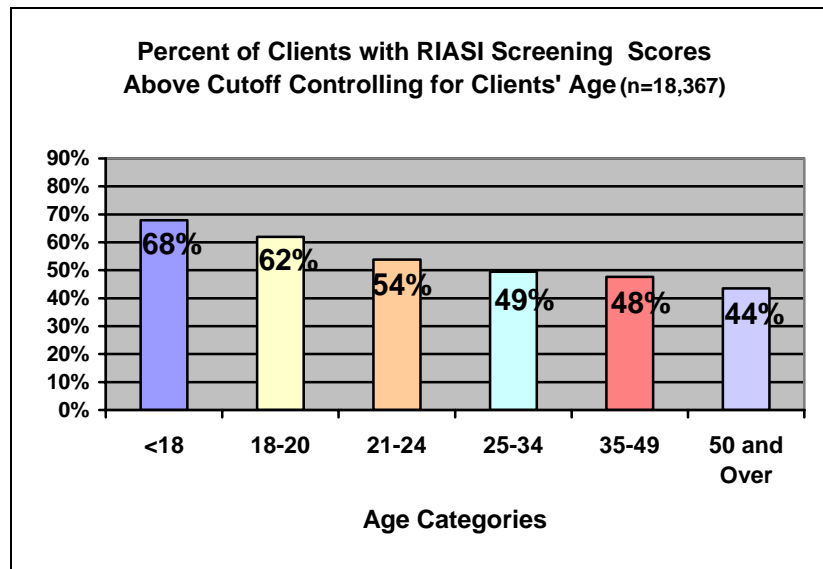
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff Controlling for Employment Status (n=17,975)**

60%

40%

20%

0%

47% — Full-Time
55% — Part-Time
58% — Unemployed

**Employment Status**
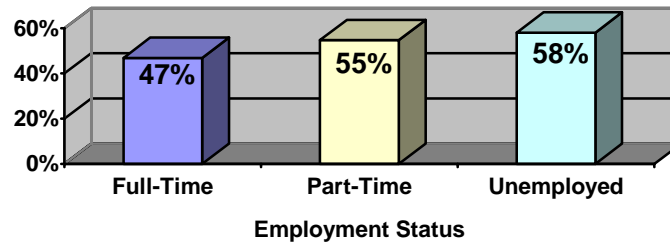
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff Controlling for Number of Alcohol-Related Offenses on DMV Record (n=18,182)**

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

48% — 1 Offense
51% — 2 Offenses
62% — 3 or More Offenses

Number of Alcohol Offenses on Client DMV Record
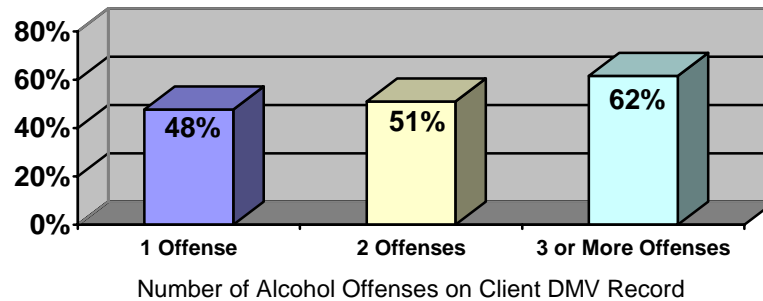
**Percent of Clients with RIASI Screening Score Above Cutoff Controlling for DSM-IV Criteria (n=18,447)**

100%

80%

60%

40%

20%

0%

83% — Alcohol Dependent
94% — Drug Dependent
47% — No Dependence

**DSM-IV Categories**
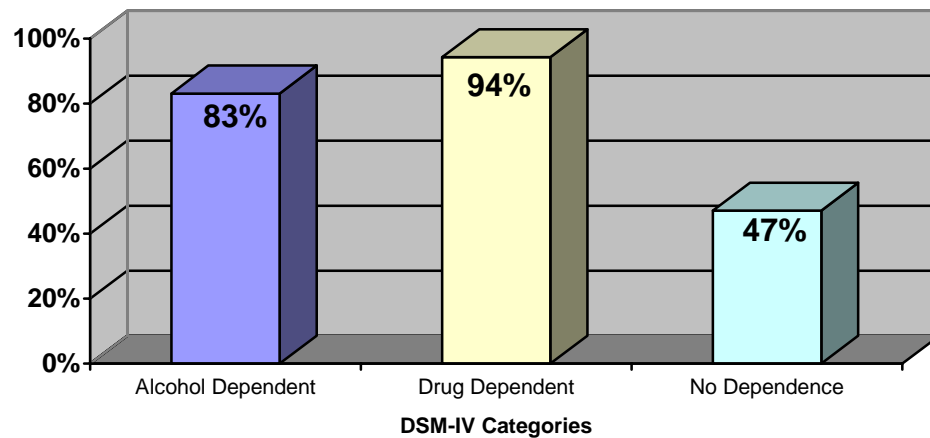
# REFERRALS

- 48.5% of IDP clients were referred to treatment or self-help groups after the IDRC class/evaluation.
- Out of those referred, 74% were referred to outpatient treatment, followed by Alcoholics Anonymous referrals (11%).
- Less than 1% were referred to inpatient treatment programs.

**Of Those Referred, Referrals Made**
Percent of All Clients (Percent of Those Referred, n=8,895)

No Referral Made

No Referral Made
51.5%

Referral Made
48.5%

(n=18,328)

Outpatient
74.4%

AA
11.3%

NA
0.6%

More than One
2.0%

Other Referral
5.3%

Inpatient
0.5%

Intensive OP
6.0%
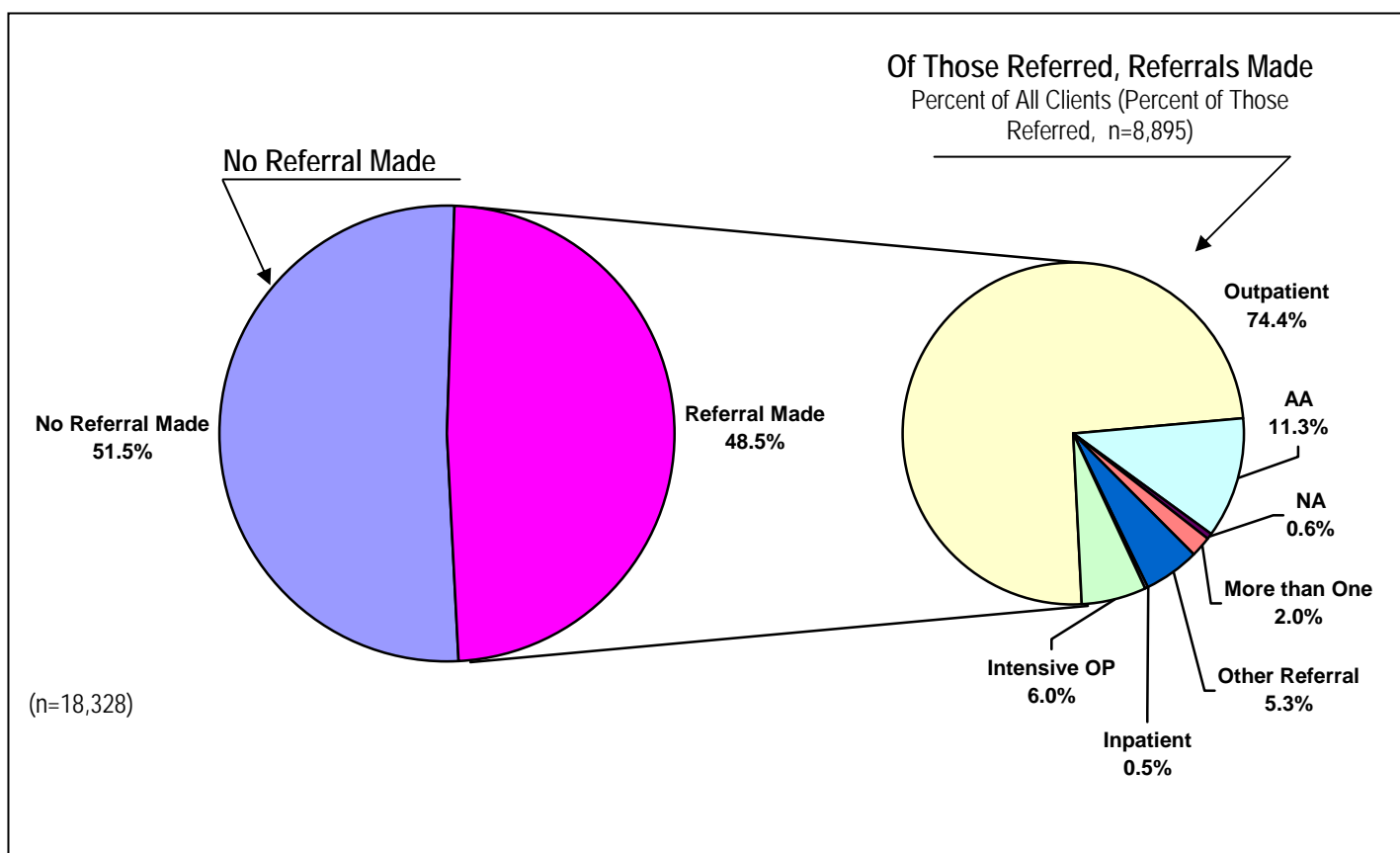
## CHARACTERISTICS OF REFERRED CLIENTS

- Those with a high school education or less were 12% more likely to be referred to treatment than those with a college degree (40% for college or higher vs. 52% for high school educated).
- Clients identified as dependent using the DSM-IV type questions were referred to treatment at a higher rate than those diagnosable as substance abusers.
- There was a large difference in referral rate between clients who themselves thought they ever had a problem with alcohol use (75%) and those who thought they do not have a problem (39%).

**Distribution of Clients Referred by Education**
**(n=17,329)**

| Education Level | Referred % |
|---|---|
| < High School | 53% |
| High School | 52% |
| Some College | 48% |
| College or Higher | 40% |

**Referral by DSM-IV Screened Categories**
**(n=18,447)**

| | Referred | Not Referred |
|---|---|---|
| Alcohol Dependent | 67% | 33% |
| Drug Dependent | 79% | 20% |
| No Dependence or Abuse | 59% | 41% |

**Distribution of Clients Referred by Clients' Belief that They Ever Had a Problem with Alcohol (n=18,025)**

| | Referred | Not Referred |
|---|---|---|
| Thought Had Problem | 75% | 25% |
| Do Not Think Ever Had Problem | 39% | 61% |

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**Referrals to by Income Level, including AA & NA** (n=8,622)



- $50,000 +
  29%
- Under $10,000
  14%
- $10,000-24,999
  24%
- $25,000-34,999
  15%
- $35,000-49,999
  18%
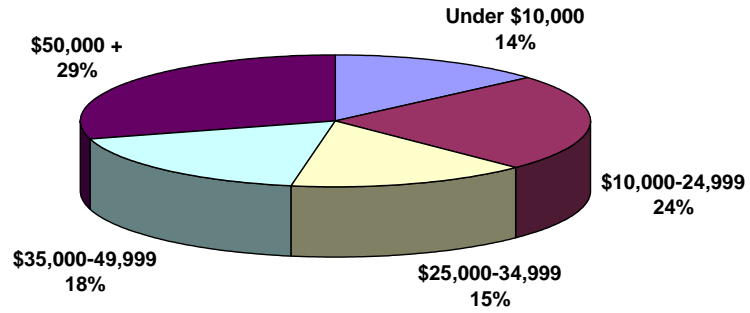
Number of Referrals by Income and Level of Care

| | Inpatient | Intensive Out Patient | Outpatient | Other | More than One | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under $10,000 | 7 | 89 | 846 | 58 | 24 | 1024 |
| $10,000-24,999 | 11 | 122 | 1521 | 109 | 34 | 1797 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 7 | 80 | 961 | 70 | 23 | 1141 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 4 | 90 | 1115 | 86 | 33 | 1328 |
| $50,000 & Over | 12 | 133 | 1875 | 139 | 56 | 2215 |

## CRITERIA FOR REFERRAL

New Jersey regulations specify 9 criteria for referral.

1. A screening score of 9 or more on the self-administered questionnaire
2. A blood alcohol level (BAC) of .15% or more with other supporting data
3. Two or more alcohol or drug-related offenses on the client's motor vehicle record
4. Prior treatment for an alcohol or drug problem
5. Prior self-help group attendance for an alcohol or drug abuse problem
6. A poor driving record (accidents, reckless or careless driving, persistent moving or other motor vehicle violations)
7. Counselor interview and observations (symptoms of alcohol/drug abuse including voluntary admission by the client)
8. Outside information (client's family, treatment facilities, counselors or physicians)
9. Age

## REFERRAL PATTERNS BY CRITERIA

- RIASI was the least important factor in referrals to treatment (61% who had a screening score above the cutoff received a referral); interview and observation along with having two or more alcohol-related offenses were the most important factors in treatment referral (92% and 93%, respectively).



Percent of IDP Clients Referred by Counselor Criteria for Referral
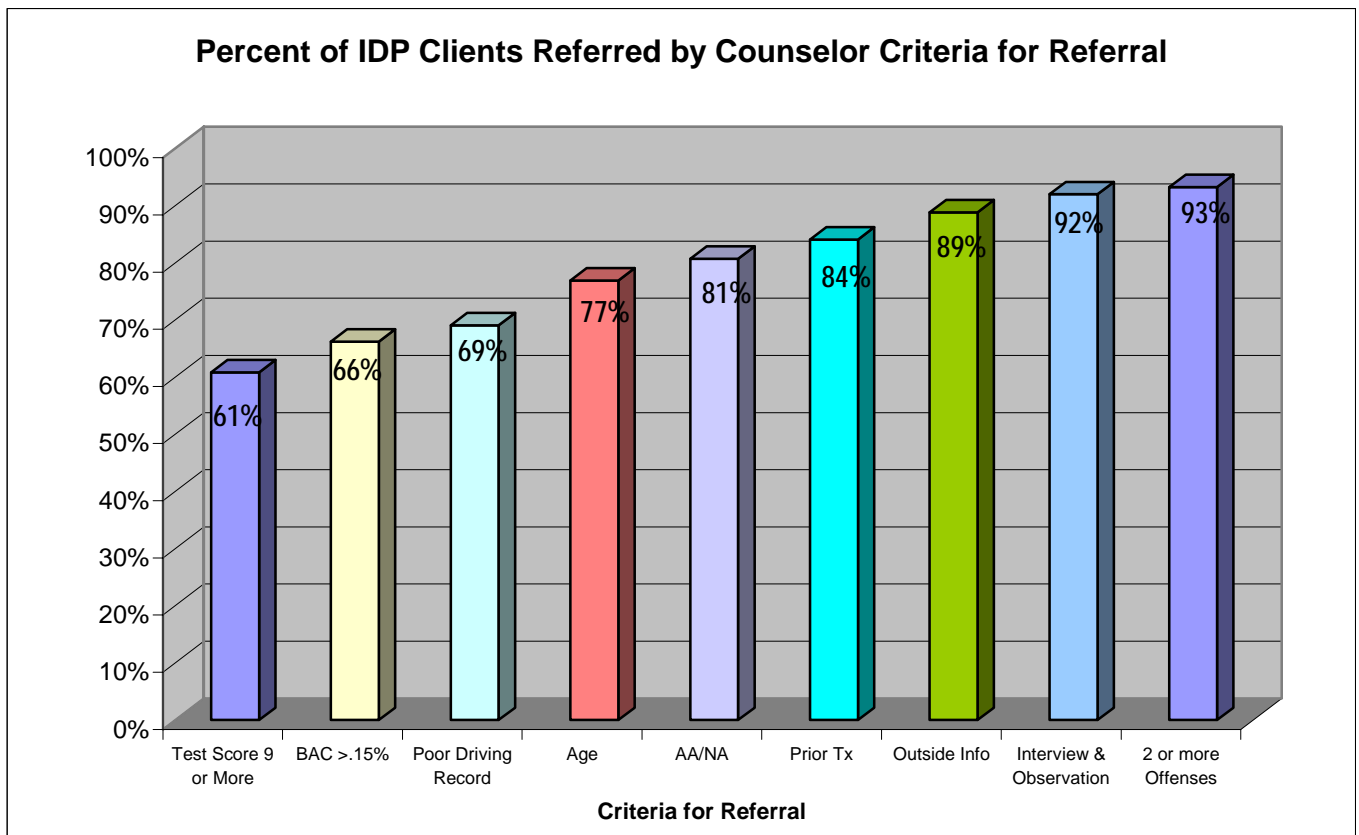
## Criteria for Referral by County

Overall referral rates by county were examined. The screening score, BAC level at or above .15%, and two or more lifetime alcohol-related offense criteria were studied to see how much weight counties put on these three when determining treatment referrals for clients.

- Clients from Hudson, Union and Warren Counties had the lowest referral rates (30%, 31% and 34%, respectively).
- Clients from Middlesex, Bergen and Ocean Counties had the highest referral rates (56%, 57% and 62%, respectively).
- The proportion of clients with a reported screening score above the cutoff who received a referral ranged from 31% to 86%. (the State percentage was 61%). The counties with the highest proportions were Monmouth (72%), Bergen (73%) and Middlesex (86%); the lowest proportions were from Union (31%), Hudson (43%) and Warren (48%).
- Statewide, 66% of IDP clients with a Blood Alcohol Concentration of .15% or higher received a referral. The county-level proportions ranged from 40% to 82%. Those counties with the highest proportion were Monmouth (79%), Middlesex (80%) and Ocean (82%); those with the lowest proportion were Hudson (40%), Union (43%) and Camden (45%).
- The proportion of clients with 2 or more lifetime alcohol-related offenses who received a referral did not vary as greatly as the RIASI score criteria. These proportions ranged from 77% to 100% with a State percentage of 93%. The counties with the lowest proportions were Somerset (77%), Warren (81%) and Morris (84%); the highest proportions were in Atlantic (98%), Bergen (99%) and Cape May (100%).

**Referral Rates by County (n=18,421)**

| County | Rate |
|---|---|
| Hudson | 29.8 |
| Union | 30.6 |
| Warren | 34.2 |
| Somerset | 40.0 |
| Salem | 40.1 |
| Morris | 42.2 |
| Camden | 42.5 |
| Essex | 45.0 |
| Passaic | 48.1 |
| Cumberland | 48.3 |
| State | 48.9 |
| Sussex | 49.8 |
| Mercer | 49.8 |
| Gloucester | 51.3 |
| Burlington | 51.5 |
| Hunterdon | 53.0 |
| Monmouth | 53.4 |
| Atlantic | 54.4 |
| Cape May | 54.6 |
| Middlesex | 55.5 |
| Bergen | 56.7 |
| Ocean | 62.4 |
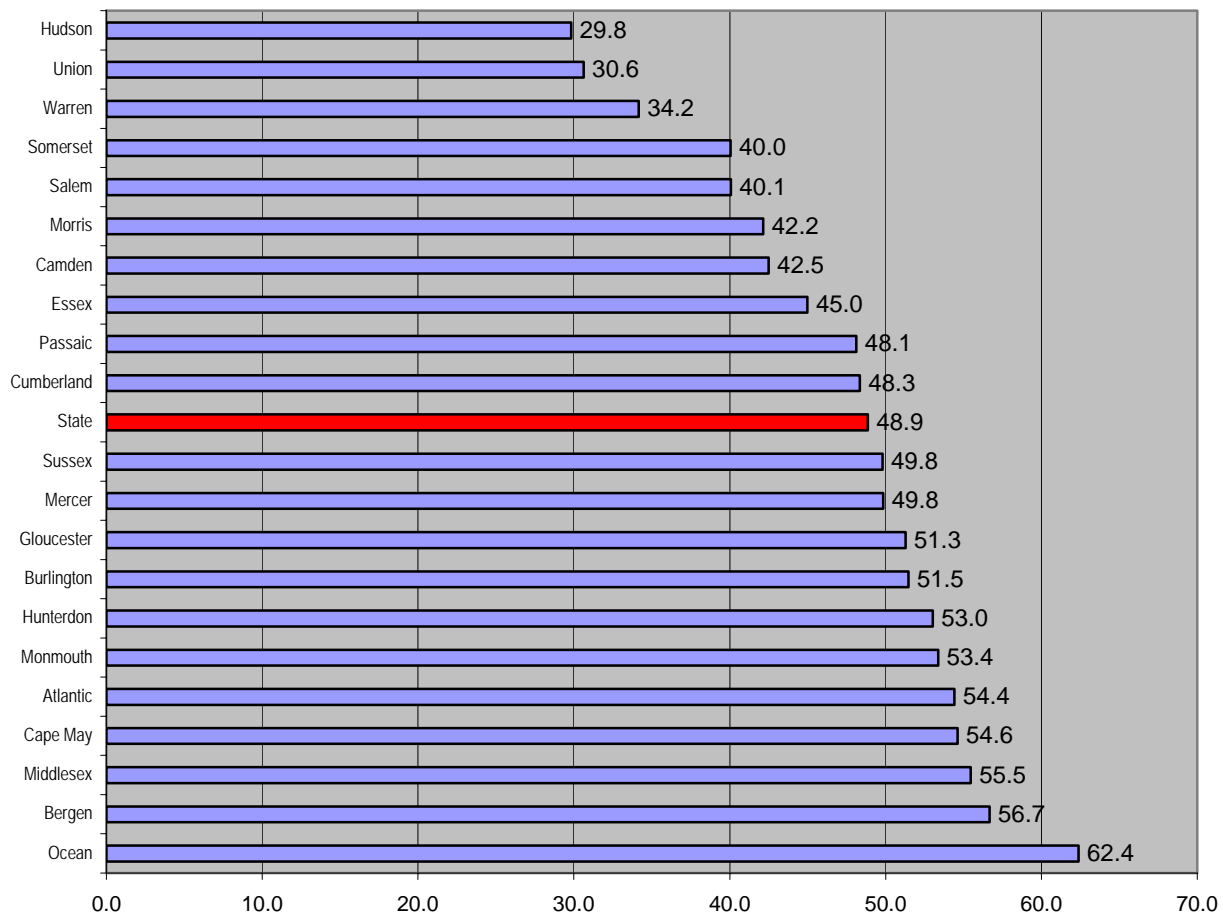
**Percentage of IDP Clients with a BAC of .15% or Higher Who Received a Referral, by County** (n=17,364)

| County | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Hudson | 39.6 |
| Union | 43.0 |
| Camden | 45.1 |
| Warren | 47.9 |
| Somerset | 55.3 |
| Salem | 56.3 |
| Gloucester | 57.1 |
| Morris | 59.3 |
| Burlington | 62.7 |
| Sussex | 65.4 |
| STATE | 66.2 |
| Cape May | 66.7 |
| Essex | 67.2 |
| Mercer | 74.0 |
| Hunterdon | 76.0 |
| Atlantic | 77.1 |
| Bergen | 77.2 |
| Passaic | 77.7 |
| Cumberland | 78.5 |
| Monmouth | 79.2 |
| Middlesex | 79.9 |
| Ocean | 81.7 |
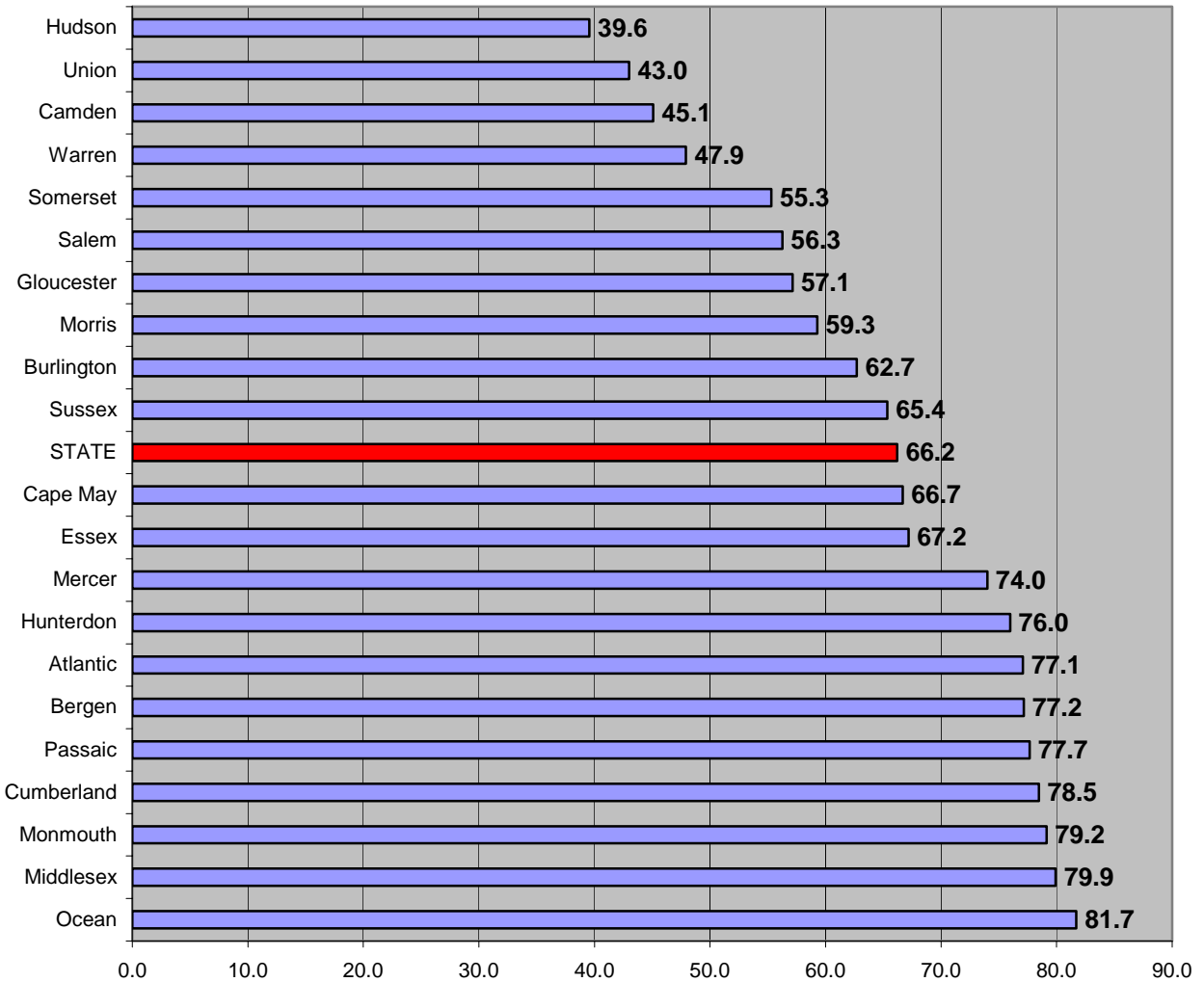
## Percentage of IDP Clients with Two or More Alcohol-Related Offenses on Their DMV Record Who Receive a Referral, by County (n=17,605)

| County | Percentage |
|---|---|
| Somerset | 76.5 |
| Warren | 80.7 |
| Morris | 83.7 |
| Mercer | 86.2 |
| Monmouth | 88.3 |
| Union | 89.0 |
| Essex | 90.1 |
| Sussex | 92.7 |
| Camden | 93.2 |
| State | 93.3 |
| Hunterdon | 94.0 |
| Salem | 94.4 |
| Hudson | 94.6 |
| Burlington | 95.5 |
| Ocean | 96.1 |
| Cumberland | 97.0 |
| Gloucester | 97.4 |
| Passaic | 97.4 |
| Middlesex | 97.5 |
| Atlantic | 98.0 |
| Bergen | 99.3 |
| Cape May | 100.0 |
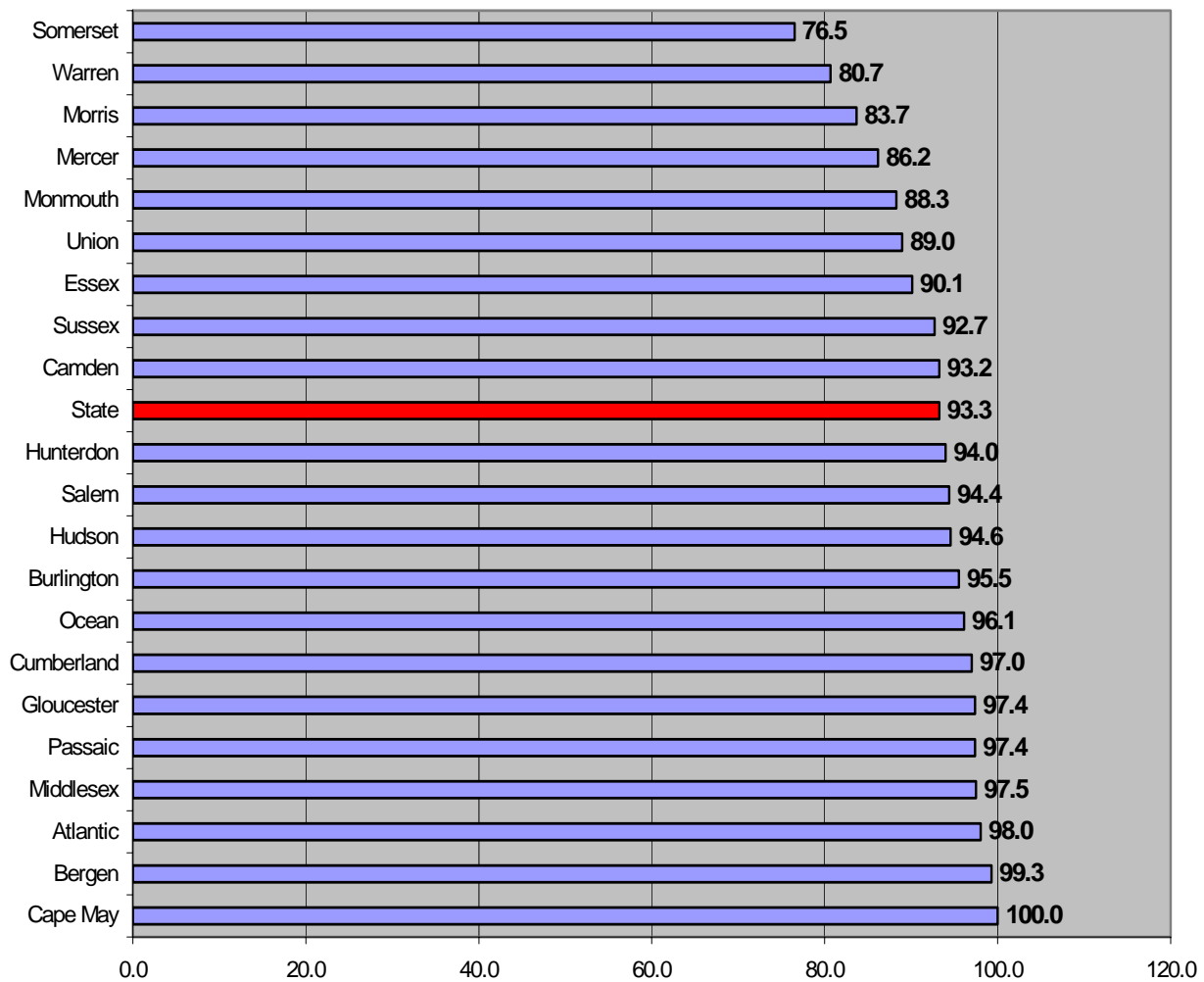
# Percentage of IDP Clients with a Reported Test Score Above the Cutoff Who Received a Referral, by County (n=17,394)

| County | Percentage |
|--------|-----------|
| Union | 31.2 |
| Hudson | 42.6 |
| Warren | 47.9 |
| Cumberland | 49.4 |
| Somerset | 51.0 |
| Essex | 53.2 |
| Morris | 54.0 |
| Camden | 55.6 |
| Salem | 56.4 |
| Mercer | 58.0 |
| Cape May | 59.4 |
| Passaic | 59.9 |
| State | 60.8 |
| Atlantic | 61.7 |
| Gloucester | 63.0 |
| Burlington | 63.0 |
| Hunterdon | 63.5 |
| Sussex | 66.3 |
| Ocean | 70.3 |
| Monmouth | 71.6 |
| Bergen | 73.1 |
| Middlesex | 86.3 |
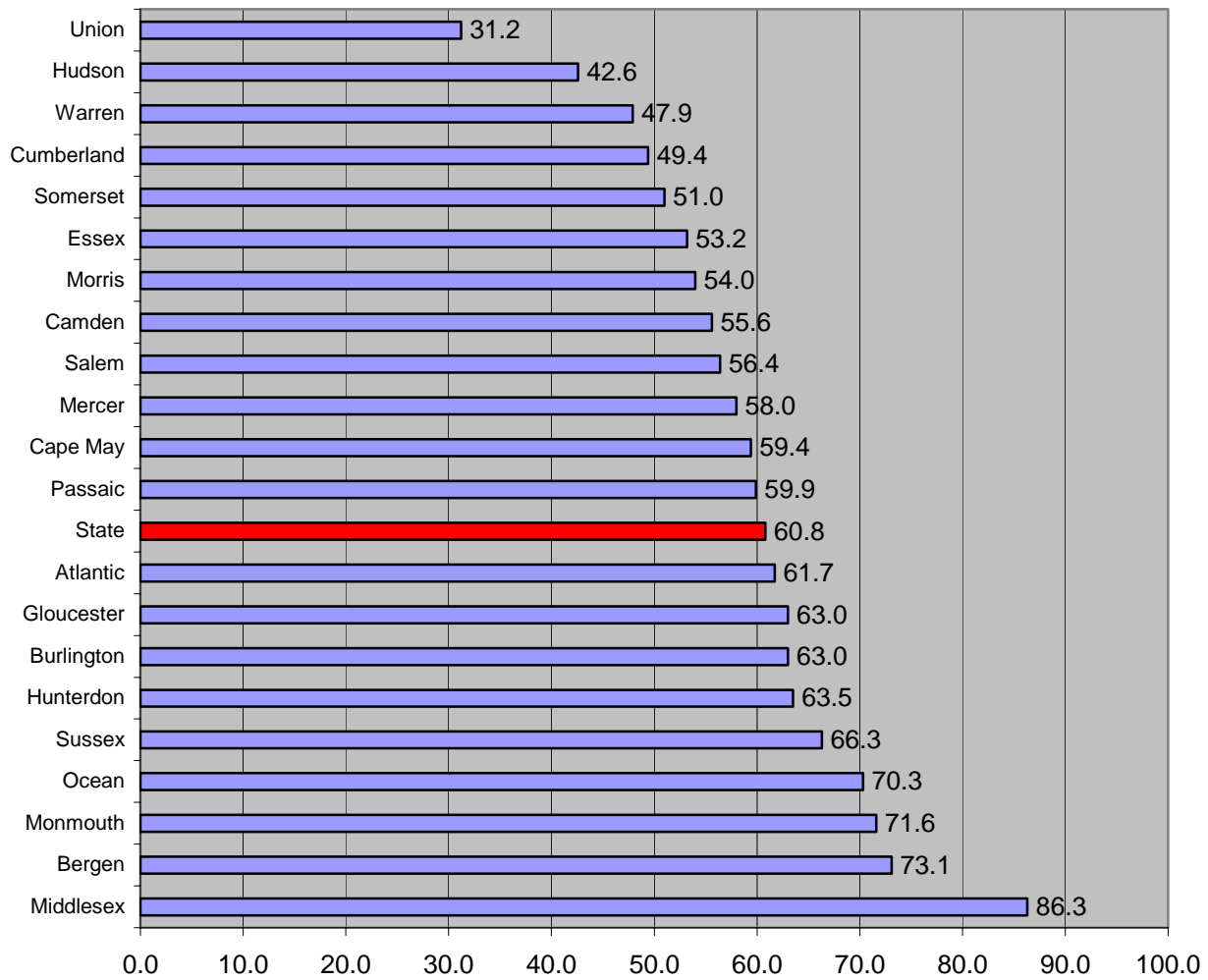
# Appendix A

Table 1
2003 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence

| | Lifetime Drug Use | | Lifetime Marijuana Use | | Lifetime Cocaine Use | | Lifetime Heroin Use | | Lifetime Analgesic Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Atlantic | 849 | 61.4 | 824 | 55.2 | 826 | 22.3 | 824 | 2.6 | 824 | 24.3 |
| Bergen | 1777 | 59.5 | 1754 | 46.7 | 1755 | 17.7 | 1749 | 2.1 | 1756 | 31.1 |
| Burlington | 1234 | 72.4 | 1199 | 62.1 | 1197 | 20.9 | 1194 | 3.2 | 1193 | 38.1 |
| Camden | 1525 | 66.4 | 1488 | 62.6 | 1493 | 21.2 | 1496 | 3.9 | 1485 | 20.4 |
| Cape May | 432 | 72.0 | 427 | 66.0 | 428 | 24.8 | 428 | 2.8 | 426 | 29.1 |
| Cumberland | 422 | 55.0 | 414 | 51.0 | 414 | 18.6 | 415 | 1.7 | 414 | 13.5 |
| Essex | 647 | 66.2 | 643 | 52.7 | 641 | 17.3 | 642 | 3.7 | 639 | 32.2 |
| Gloucester | 899 | 64.0 | 879 | 60.9 | 880 | 21.5 | 878 | 4.0 | 878 | 21.3 |
| Hudson | 714 | 71.5 | 700 | 29.4 | 696 | 10.8 | 698 | 2.6 | 700 | 21.9 |
| Hunterdon | 281 | 71.5 | 279 | 58.4 | 279 | 21.5 | 280 | 5.4 | 280 | 40.7 |
| Mercer | 636 | 63.5 | 631 | 52.9 | 633 | 20.4 | 632 | 2.5 | 630 | 30.0 |
| Middlesex | 1379 | 55.4 | 1356 | 41.6 | 1351 | 15.8 | 1355 | 3.0 | 1350 | 31.0 |
| Monmouth | 1452 | 60.7 | 1388 | 50.9 | 1379 | 16.8 | 1384 | 2.8 | 1377 | 32.0 |
| Morris | 1172 | 73.5 | 1166 | 61.8 | 1162 | 21.2 | 1156 | 3.8 | 1158 | 38.9 |
| Ocean | 1364 | 78.0 | 1357 | 66.8 | 1354 | 24.6 | 1354 | 6.3 | 1345 | 44.7 |
| Passaic | 1056 | 62.3 | 1051 | 47.5 | 1048 | 18.2 | 1044 | 2.8 | 1048 | 37.3 |
| Salem | 297 | 63.3 | 293 | 59.0 | 292 | 21.6 | 292 | 3.1 | 293 | 14.7 |
| Somerset | 537 | 55.3 | 526 | 44.9 | 524 | 12.2 | 523 | 1.9 | 525 | 24.2 |
| Sussex | 530 | 73.2 | 528 | 63.1 | 526 | 24.1 | 526 | 5.1 | 525 | 35.4 |
| Union | 852 | 55.6 | 826 | 43.7 | 827 | 16.9 | 825 | 2.8 | 824 | 28.3 |
| Warren | 366 | 77.1 | 363 | 64.7 | 363 | 23.69 | 361 | 3.6 | 362 | 45.3 |
| Total State | 18,421 | 64.1 | 18,092 | 53.9 | 18,068 | 19.4 | 18,056 | 3.3 | 18,032 | 31.0 |
| NJ Household Survey | XX | XX | 4,266 | 25.0 | 4,266 | 7.0 | 4,266 | 1.0 | 4,266 | 3.0 |

## 2003 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

| | Lifetime Hallucinogen Use | | Lifetime Club Drug Use | | Lifetime Tranquilizer Use | | Lifetime Sedative Use | | Lifetime Stimulant Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Atlantic | 824 | 12.1 | 840 | 6.4 | 841 | 9.0 | 838 | 12.7 | 825 | 8.5 |
| Bergen | 1753 | 8.6 | 1756 | 7.3 | 1753 | 7.8 | 1744 | 9.8 | 1754 | 5.1 |
| Burlington | 1193 | 11.0 | 1200 | 7.8 | 1200 | 8.6 | 1190 | 16.0 | 1191 | 9.7 |
| Camden | 1493 | 9.7 | 1507 | 5.6 | 1503 | 7.0 | 1502 | 11.2 | 1489 | 6.1 |
| Cape May | 428 | 14.7 | 431 | 9.3 | 431 | 7.9 | 431 | 12.5 | 428 | 9.1 |
| Cumberland | 415 | 7.7 | 418 | 4.3 | 419 | 4.3 | 417 | 7.4 | 413 | 6.3 |
| Essex | 641 | 8.4 | 642 | 7.3 | 641 | 7.5 | 640 | 12.5 | 641 | 6.2 |
| Gloucester | 878 | 12.8 | 885 | 9.0 | 882 | 7.0 | 883 | 12.3 | 880 | 8.1 |
| Hudson | 698 | 5.7 | 699 | 4.3 | 698 | 4.7 | 698 | 6.7 | 696 | 3.9 |
| Hunterdon | 281 | 15.7 | 279 | 9.3 | 276 | 9.1 | 276 | 12.7 | 278 | 13.0 |
| Mercer | 629 | 9.2 | 633 | 7.3 | 632 | 6.7 | 631 | 10.3 | 630 | 6.2 |
| Middlesex | 1355 | 8.5 | 1357 | 5.8 | 1355 | 8.3 | 1351 | 11.0 | 1344 | 4.9 |
| Monmouth | 1383 | 8.4 | 1388 | 7.3 | 1383 | 8.2 | 1381 | 14.0 | 1378 | 6.0 |
| Morris | 1160 | 12.2 | 1163 | 9.4 | 1162 | 10.9 | 1153 | 15.1 | 1155 | 8.1 |
| Ocean | 1355 | 14.1 | 1352 | 9.1 | 1353 | 12.9 | 1347 | 19.1 | 1351 | 9.9 |
| Passaic | 1042 | 8.8 | 1046 | 5.9 | 1046 | 8.4 | 1044 | 12.8 | 1042 | 9.9 |
| Salem | 292 | 8.2 | 296 | 5.1 | 296 | 4.4 | 296 | 5.7 | 293 | 4.8 |
| Somerset | 525 | 8.0 | 526 | 5.7 | 526 | 6.8 | 522 | 8.2 | 522 | 4.0 |
| Sussex | 525 | 12.2 | 526 | 7.6 | 526 | 10.1 | 526 | 13.9 | 525 | 7.8 |
| Union | 823 | 6.6 | 823 | 6.1 | 827 | 4.8 | 823 | 9.6 | 820 | 5.6 |
| Warren | 363 | 15.7 | 363 | 8.0 | 362 | 10.5 | 362 | 17.7 | 362 | 9.9 |
| Total State | 18,056 | 10.1 | 18,130 | 7.1 | 18,112 | 8.2 | 18,055 | 12.4 | 18,017 | 6.9 |
| NJ Household Survey | 4,266 | 7.0 | XX | XX | XX | XX | 4,266 | 3.0 | 4,266 | 4.0 |

## 2003 Percentage with Lifetime Drug Use by County of Residence (continued)

| | Lifetime Methamphetamine Use | | Lifetime Anabolic Steroid Use | | Lifetime Alcohol Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Atlantic | 820 | 9.0 | 840 | 1.2 | 823 | 98.7 |
| Bergen | 1748 | 2.7 | 1756 | 1.5 | 1754 | 94.0 |
| Burlington | 1188 | 10.2 | 1202 | 1.8 | 1193 | 98.0 |
| Camden | 1491 | 9.6 | 1506 | 0.9 | 1494 | 99.2 |
| Cape May | 426 | 9.2 | 430 | 1.6 | 428 | 99.3 |
| Cumberland | 413 | 6.5 | 416 | 0.7 | 412 | 93.5 |
| Essex | 635 | 3.0 | 640 | 1.3 | 642 | 98.1 |
| Gloucester | 879 | 10.2 | 885 | 1.6 | 879 | 95.9 |
| Hudson | 695 | 2.3 | 702 | 0.9 | 707 | 95.1 |
| Hunterdon | 281 | 9.6 | 276 | 1.5 | 279 | 97.9 |
| Mercer | 629 | 6.0 | 632 | 0.8 | 628 | 95.2 |
| Middlesex | 1348 | 3.7 | 1360 | 1.0 | 1353 | 94.5 |
| Monmouth | 1374 | 4.2 | 1385 | 1.2 | 1384 | 96.2 |
| Morris | 1148 | 4.3 | 1159 | 1.4 | 1159 | 97.2 |
| Ocean | 1345 | 9.7 | 1356 | 1.8 | 1354 | 97.8 |
| Passaic | 1045 | 3.6 | 1049 | 1.1 | 1044 | 97.4 |
| Salem | 293 | 6.5 | 296 | 1.0 | 293 | 94.5 |
| Somerset | 521 | 3.3 | 528 | 0.6 | 528 | 96.8 |
| Sussex | 521 | 5.6 | 526 | 0.4 | 524 | 98.7 |
| Union | 815 | 3.2 | 826 | 1.2 | 835 | 92.9 |
| Warren | 362 | 9.1 | 362 | 1.4 | 358 | 95.5 |
| Total State | 17,977 | 6.1 | 18,132 | 1.2 | 18,071 | 96.5 |
| NJ Household Survey | XX | XX | XX | XX | 4,266 | 91.0 |

*XX Denotes data not available from 1998 New Jersey Household Survey

Table 2
REFERRAL RATES BY COUNTY & LIFETIME DRUG USE

| | Clients with Referral | | Clients with Referral Who Admitted Lifetime Drug Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % | N | % |
| Atlantic | 849 | 54.4 | 521 | 56.6 |
| Bergen | 1777 | 56.7 | 1058 | 64.3 |
| Burlington | 1234 | 51.5 | 893 | 56.2 |
| Camden | 1525 | 42.5 | 1013 | 46.0 |
| Cape May | 432 | 54.6 | 311 | 54.3 |
| Cumberland | 204 | 48.3 | 232 | 52.2 |
| Essex | 647 | 45.0 | 428 | 50.7 |
| Gloucester | 899 | 51.3 | 575 | 57.7 |
| Hudson | 714 | 29.8 | 304 | 36.5 |
| Hunterdon | 281 | 53.0 | 201 | 58.2 |
| Mercer | 636 | 49.8 | 404 | 55.7 |
| Middlesex | 1379 | 55.5 | 764 | 62.4 |
| Monmouth | 1452 | 53.4 | 882 | 59.0 |
| Morris | 1172 | 42.2 | 861 | 45.5 |
| Ocean | 1364 | 62.4 | 1064 | 65.4 |
| Passaic | 1056 | 48.1 | 658 | 54.9 |
| Salem | 297 | 40.1 | 188 | 43.1 |
| Somerset | 537 | 40.0 | 297 | 47.5 |
| Sussex | 530 | 49.8 | 388 | 53.4 |
| Union | 852 | 30.6 | 474 | 32.7 |
| Warren | 366 | 34.2 | 282 | 37.6 |
| Total State | 18,447 | 48.9 | 11,798 | 54.0 |

Table 3
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND SCREENING SCORE CUTOFF

| | Screening Score Over 9 | |
|---|---|---|
| | N | % |
| **Gender** | | |
| Male | 14,785 | 51.9 |
| Female | 3597 | 41.5 |
| **Age** | | |
| <18 | 464 | 67.9 |
| 18-20 | 1117 | 62.0 |
| 21-24 | 2671 | 53.8 |
| 25-34 | 4753 | 49.5 |
| 35-49 | 6852 | 47.6 |
| 50 and Over | 2510 | 43.6 |
| **Education** | | |
| Less than high school | 2455 | 62.4 |
| High school graduate | 7515 | 52.2 |
| Some college | 4015 | 48.7 |
| College graduate or higher | 3344 | 37.4 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | |
| White | 13,129 | 49.2 |
| Black | 1305 | 53.2 |
| Hispanic | 2767 | 52.7 |
| Other | 865 | 48.7 |
| **Employment Status** | | |
| Employed Full-time | 12,296 | 46.9 |
| Employed part-time | 1807 | 54.7 |
| Unemployed/other | 3872 | 58.0 |
| **Income** | | |
| Under $10,000 | 2159 | 60.4 |
| $10,000-24,999 | 4060 | 53.7 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 2579 | 51.2 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 3019 | 47.3 |
| $50,000 and over | 5821 | 44.2 |
| **Region** | | |
| Northeast | 5046 | 51.7 |
| Northwest | 2068 | 51.8 |
| Central | 4285 | 43.2 |
| South | 7022 | 52.0 |
| **Offenses** | | |
| 1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record | 12,742 | 47.7 |
| 2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record | 3503 | 51.0 |
| 3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record | 1937 | 61.6 |

Table 4

| DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND DSM-IV CRITERIA | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | % Alcohol Abuse | % Alcohol Dependence | % Drug Abuse | % Drug Dependence |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Male | 14,785 | 62.8 | 17.2 | 9.9 | 3.1 |
| Female | 3597 | 63.9 | 20.4 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| <18 | 464 | 66.6 | 25.7 | 24.1 | 15.1 |
| 18-20 | 1117 | 68.9 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 7.3 |
| 21-24 | 2671 | 67.6 | 19.7 | 12.3 | 4.6 |
| 25-34 | 4753 | 62.9 | 17.1 | 8.8 | 2.6 |
| 35-49 | 6852 | 60.6 | 16.9 | 7.4 | 2.2 |
| 50 and Over | 2510 | 61.8 | 17.0 | 6.0 | 1.4 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| Less than high school | 2455 | 55.9 | 18.4 | 12.4 | 4.0 |
| High school graduate | 7515 | 63.1 | 16.8 | 10.3 | 3.4 |
| Some college | 4015 | 64.1 | 19.7 | 9.3 | 3.6 |
| College graduate or higher | 3344 | 68.9 | 17.5 | 6.2 | 1.9 |
| **Race/Ethnicity** | | | | | |
| White | 13,129 | 64.7 | 18.0 | 9.7 | 3.5 |
| Black | 1305 | 58.0 | 18.1 | 9.7 | 2.9 |
| Hispanic | 2767 | 59.7 | 17.6 | 9.8 | 2.5 |
| Other | 865 | 62.1 | 18.4 | 6.9 | 2.7 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| Employed Full-time | 12,296 | 65.7 | 16.0 | 8.5 | 2.2 |
| Employed part-time | 1807 | 62.4 | 21.8 | 13.0 | 5.3 |
| Unemployed/other | 3872 | 57.4 | 22.3 | 11.5 | 5.5 |
| **Income** | | | | | |
| Under $10,000 | 2159 | 55.9 | 21.8 | 13.7 | 5.2 |
| $10,000-24,999 | 4060 | 58.8 | 18.4 | 10.5 | 3.7 |
| $25,000-34,999 | 2579 | 62.7 | 18.5 | 10.2 | 3.0 |
| $35,000-49,999 | 3019 | 65.6 | 17.5 | 7.8 | 2.3 |
| $50,000 and over | 5821 | 69.3 | 16.0 | 8.1 | 2.8 |
| **Region** [1] | | | | | |
| Northeast | 5046 | 60.1 | 19.1 | 8.8 | 3.0 |
| Northwest | 2068 | 63.8 | 20.7 | 10.0 | 4.2 |
| Central | 4285 | 65.2 | 16.2 | 8.9 | 3.0 |
| South | 7022 | 63.4 | 16.9 | 10.3 | 3.2 |
| **Offenses** | | | | | |
| 1 Lifetime Alcohol Offense on DMV Record | 12,742 | 67.9 | 17.4 | 10.2 | 3.5 |
| 2 Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record | 3503 | 55.7 | 16.0 | 8.2 | 2.7 |
| 3 or More Lifetime Alcohol Offenses on DMV Record | 1937 | 44.0 | 23.1 | 7.6 | 2.5 |

[1] **Northeast**: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Union; **Northwest**: Morris, Sussex, Warren; **Central**: Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset; **South**: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean

Table 5
Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by Screening Score and Referral Status

| Treatment/Self-Help History | N | % Clients with Treatment History who Scored 9 or more | % Clients with Treatment History who had Referral Made |
|---|---|---|---|
| AA in Lifetime | 5028 | 68.2 | 81.2 |
| Currently in AA | 2447 | 72.9 | 86.7 |
| NA Lifetime | 2005 | 80.9 | 80.9 |
| Currently in NA | 625 | 83.4 | 82.1 |
| Treatment in Lifetime | 3638 | 72.5 | 84.1 |
| Currently in Treatment | 1437 | 72.7 | 80.9 |

Table 6
Clients' Treatment/Self-Help History by DSM-IV Criteria for Abuse and Dependence

| Treatment/ Self-Help History | N | % Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Abuse Criteria | % Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Alcohol Dependence Criteria | % Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Abuse Criteria | % Clients with Treatment History who met the DSM Drug Dependence Criteria |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AA in Lifetime | 5028 | 44.5 | 30.5 | 11.9 | 7.2 |
| Currently in AA | 2447 | 36.4 | 40.1 | 10.8 | 8.5 |
| NA in Lifetime | 2005 | 37.8 | 33.5 | 20.6 | 15.7 |
| Currently in NA | 625 | 31.5 | 33.9 | 24.0 | 27.0 |
| Treatment in Lifetime | 3638 | 41.2 | 32.6 | 14.4 | 9.5 |
| Currently in Treatment | 1437 | 42.1 | 37.4 | 15.7 | 12.2 |

# APPENDIX B

TERMS

**Intoxicated Driver Program (IDP):** The state agency under the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services that coordinates the scheduling and collection of client data for convicted driving under the influence (DUI) drivers in New Jersey. IDP schedules clients for the 12-or 48-Hour IDRC Programs and notifies Motor Vehicle Services (MVS) when clients have completed or failed to comply.

**Intoxicated Driver Resource Centers (IDRCs):** These are 21 county-level centers and 3 regional centers which have two purposes: (1) to make our highways and waterways safer by educating drivers and boat operators about alcohol, drugs and their relation to motor vehicle and boating safety, and (2) to identify and treat those who need treatment for an alcohol or drug problem. The client may be referred to a treatment program or self-help group following evaluation. If there was a referral to treatment, it was for a minimum of 16 weeks. The IDRC may require monitored treatment or self-help group attendance for a maximum of one year. The client must complete treatment as part of the sentence.

**DSM-IV Screen:** A set of questions taken from the Centers for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), State Treatment Needs Assessment Program (STNAP) Household Survey questionnaire. The section questions were scored so a positive response to any single question under a given criterion was counted as meeting that criterion. If three dependence criteria were met in a 12 months period, the client was screened as dependent. These dependence criteria include:
- Tolerance
- Withdrawal symptoms
- Great deal of time spent in activities necessary to obtain the substance
- Important social, occupational or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of the substance use
- Continued use despite persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problems that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Likewise, if the client meets any one or more of the four abuse criteria and has never met the criteria for dependence, the client is coded abuser. The abuse criteria include:
- Recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school or home
- Recurrent substance use in which it is physically hazardous
- Recurrent substance-related legal problems
- Continued use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance.

**RIASI Screening Score (Research Institute on Addictions Self Inventory):** A DUI offender screening instrument created for and used by the State of New York in its Stop DWI Programs. Included are 41 True/False questions and 8 multiple response questions, each worth 1 point each. The questions cover several factors of substance dependence: classic symptoms, family history, risk-taking behavior, psychological factors, interpersonal competence, health, and alcohol beliefs. It was considered a positive screen if the client scores a 9 or above.

**New Jersey Household Survey:** A report published in 2000 by the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Division of Addiction Services entitled "The 1998 Substance Dependence Treatment Needs Assessment Survey of Households in New Jersey." It was a telephone household survey used to assess substance use and treatment needs of the adult population in New Jersey.

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